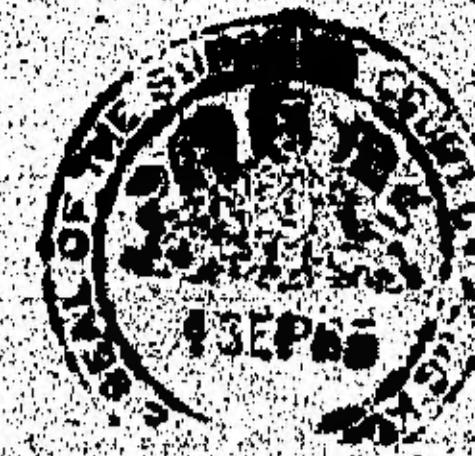


The China Mail

Established February, 1843.



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第三月九日五十八年一千一英

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1885.

日五十一月七日乙

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGER, 11 & 12, Cheapside Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. Goss & Gotoh, Ludgate Circus, E.O. BAKER & CO., 31, Walbrook, E.O. SAMUEL & CO., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street, & Co. 26, Rue Lafayette, Paris. NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 21, Park Row.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GIBSON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

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SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAVAGE & CO., Simeon, Singapore. C. HEDDERSON & CO., Manila.

CHINA.—MUNO, F. A. DE CRUZ, Sociedad, Quelch & CO. Amoy, Wilson, NICHOLLS & CO., Foochow, Hengchow & CO., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALK, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & CO.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital.....\$7,500,000 Reserve Fund.....\$4,500,000 Reserve for Equalization.....\$ 500,000 of Dividends.....\$7,500,000 Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....\$7,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—Hon. F. D. SANSON. Deputy Chairman—A. MOYER, Esq. G. D. BOTTOMLEY, M. G. GROVE, Esq. H. HOPKINS, Esq. H. L. DALBYNTON, Hon. W. KESWICK, Esq. A. P. MOEWEN, Esq. W. H. FORBES, Esq. E. E. SASCON, Esq.

Chief Manager—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq. Manager—EWEN CAMERON, Esq. LONDON BANKERS—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits—

For 3 months, 3 per cent per annum.

6 " 4 per cent "

12 " 5 per cent "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drugs granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,

Chief Manager—

Hongkong, August 24, 1885. 1449

NOTICE.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS' BANK.

1.—The business of the above Bank will be conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on their premises in Hongkong. Business hours on week-days, 10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 2.

2.—Sum less than \$1, or more than \$250, at one time will not be received. No depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year.

3.—Depositors in the Savings' Bank having \$100 or more at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the Head Office, No. 14, Praya Central, with 5 per cent. per annum interest.

4.—Interest at the rate of 3% per cent per annum will be allowed to depositors on their daily balances.

5.—Each Depositor will be supplied gratis with a Pass-Book which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their Pass-Books, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, beginning the beginning of January and ending the month of July.

6.—Correspondence as to the business of the Bank is marked On Hongkong Savings' Books is forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

7.—Withdrawals may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the depositor or his duly appointed agent, and the production of his Pass-Book are necessary.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, May 7, 1885. 704

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

REGISTERED OFFICE,

40, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES:

In India, China, Japan and the Colonies.

THE Bank receives Money on Deposit, buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, forwards Bills for Collection, and transacts Banking and Agency Business generally on terms to be had on application.

APPROVED CLAIMS ON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, PURCHASED ON THE 15TH AUGUST, TAGOROUS TEAMS, etc., 75 per cent ex 10 per cent equal to 87 1/2 per cent for whole claim.

H. A. HERBERT, Manager, Hongkong Branch.

Hongkong, July 4, 1885. 1123

HONGKONG PHARMACY,

26, LYNDHURST TERRACE,

WOODFORD & CO.

H. B. WOODFORD, Medical Practitioner, 26, LYNDHURST TERRACE.

Hongkong, July 10, 1885. 1163

Intimations.

SAINT RAPHAEL WINE COMPANY.

A VALENCE (Dordogne).

THE Undersigned have been appointed by the SAINT RAPHAEL WINE COMPANY AGENTS for the SALE of their WINE in Hongkong.

This Wine, Samples of which can be seen on application, has a delicious flavour and is invaluable as a tonic and restorative and possesses real strength and body.

GUEDES & CO., Hongkong, September 2, 1885. 1522

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION IN LIQUIDATION.

PAYMENT OF 2ND DIVIDEND.

A SECOND DIVIDEND of 12% PER CENT. ON ALL CLAIMS against the HONGKONG BRANCH of the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, that have been approved by the Court of Chancery, will be Paid on and after MONDAY NEXT, the 31st August, at the Office of the NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

The 2nd Dividend is payable on all Claims on which a 1st Dividend has been paid.

Creditors are requested to apply to the Bank for their Dividends and to produce the Letter they hold from the OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR, admitting their Claims, in order that the Payment of the 2nd DIVIDEND may be endorsed thereon.

J. MELVILLE MATSON, Attorney for the OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR, ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

Queen's Road, 25th August, 1885. 1459

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION IN LIQUIDATION.

CONTINUATION LIST OF 1st DIVIDENDS.

THE Undersigned is authorized to Pay on and after MONDAY, 31st August, a 1st DIVIDEND of 60 PER CENT. ON CLAIMS that have been approved by the Court of Chancery since 25th November, 1884, which includes all O. B. C. NOTES deposited at this Office before 16th March, 1884.

Notes Certificates—Fixed Deposit Receipts—Drafts—Power of Attorney, and Authority to receive Dividends must be presented to the Undersigned before the Dividends can be paid.

A 2nd DIVIDEND of 12% PER CENT. is also payable on all CLAIMS included in the above mentioned CONTINUATION LIST.

J. MELVILLE MATSON, Attorney for the OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR, ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION IN LIQUIDATION.

Queen's Road, 25th August, 1885. 1460

THE HONGKONG HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS.

LADIES' HAIR DRESSING Saloon is attached to this Establishment, and LADIES are respectfully INVITED to give it a TRIAL. Every satisfaction is guaranteed.

Hongkong, May 7, 1885. 738

NOTICE.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMasters and ENGINEERS are respectfully informed that if upon their arrival in this Harbour, NONE of the Company's FOREMEN should be at hand, Orders for REPAIRS if sent to the Head Office, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive the prompt attention.

In the Event of Complaints being found necessary, Communication with the Under-signed is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES, Secretary.

Hongkong, August 25, 1885. 1458

VICTORIA HOTEL,

Praya and Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

THIS extensive and well-appointed establishment, situated in one of the most central and airy positions in the Colony, commands a splendid view of almost the entire harbour and within minutes' walk of the principal Government Offices (including the Post Office, Bank, &c.) has recently been much enlarged and improved and is now one of the principal Hotels in the place. The rooms are spacious, well ventilated and have just been refurnished in a most comfortable and handsome manner, suited to the requirements of the Far East.

The accommodation and service of every kind will be found to be of the best description.

An ample and varied TABLE d'Hôte is always provided and served in the spacious, large Dining Hall.

The Hotel also contains handsome and comfortable reception, Reading, Billiard and Smoking Rooms.

The Hotel is unsurpassed for comfort, convenience and quick service.

Continental languages are spoken.

Mrs. DOHABURKE and HING KEE, PROPRIETORS.

Hongkong, September 15, 1885. 1520

APPROVED CLAIMS ON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, PURCHASED ON THE 15TH AUGUST, TAGOROUS TEAMS, etc., 75 per cent ex 10 per cent equal to 87 1/2 per cent for whole claim.

H. A. HERBERT, Manager, Hongkong Branch.

Hongkong, July 4, 1885. 1123

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26, LYNDHURST TERRACE,

WOODFORD & CO.

H. B. WOODFORD, Medical Practitioner, 26, LYNDHURST TERRACE.

Hongkong, July 10, 1885. 1163

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HAVE NOW RECEIVED THEIR NEW STOCK OF—

SPORTSMEN'S SUNDRIES & AMMUNITION.

DOUBLE-BARRELED FOWLING PIECES in Case, with IMPLEMENTS

Complete, from \$45.00.

EBLEY Brown, Blue and Green CARTRIDGE CASES.

EBLEY White FEET, Green CLOTH and Green-proof WADS.

EBLEY's cylindrical Wire CARTRIDGES.

Newest Chiloe SHOT, all sizes.

PROV. & WILK. & ALLIANCE SPORTING POWDER.

Re-capping, Loading and Ramming MACHINES.

Combined Loading and Turnover MACHINES.

POWDER and Shot MEASURES, and FLASKS.

Exploded Shell EXTRACTORS.

Water-proof CANVAS and LEATHER.

Cartridge BELTS and BAGS.

Water-proof CANVAS and Leather LEGGINGS.

Field and CASE CLEANERS, Gun OIL.

Oil BOTTLES, SCREW-DRIVERS, and CASE CUTTERS.

CALCUTTA—FITH SUN HATS (extra thick for Sportsmen).

English-made Hand-sewn SHOOTING BOOTS.

(PICTURE and SHOOTING PARTIES supplied with FRESH STORES, WINES, &c., at special rates.)

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, August 28, 1885. 1478

Intimations.

Int

being the Mai-Mo Tom lo. The same festivities will be renewed to-night and to-morrow night. We are informed that there are no less than 50,000 visitors from the villages of the colony, and from the mainland now assembled in the city. The crowds in the streets, we are happy to say, have, up to the present, at least, been particularly orderly and well-behaved.

The N.C.D. News has received intelligence from the North to the effect that an alliance has been concluded between Great Britain, China, and Japan for the protection of Corea against Russia.

Still one more report about an alliance having been concluded between England, China, and Japan, comes from the North,—the object, of course, being the protection of Corea against Russia. Shall we look now for another contradiction to this statement from London, and a confirmation of Sir Robert Hart's resignation as British Minister? Or, shall we merely record the withdrawal of Sir Robert's unfortunate resignation, and the truth of the triple alliance?—In connection with Corean affairs, our Tientsin Correspondent mentions that Judge Denny was expected to succeed Herr von Mollendorff as Foreign Adviser to the Korean Foreign Office. If this be correct, Herr Mollendorff's eclipse seems likely to last for some considerable period. Until, however, further light be thrown upon the reported resignation of Sir Robert Hart (who was British Minister to Corea as well as to China), it will be of no use to hazard any opinion.

General Count Kuroda has recently returned to Shanghai from a trip up the Yangtze as far as Ichang. His Excellency was accompanied by a numerous suite, many of whom were actively engaged in surveying the country, making maps, taking notes, and gathering a variety of information.

A bird has been discovered in South America which is born with four feet. Only one pair of feet, however, remain with it for any length of time, the other pair gradually changing into wings. The London Graphic vouches for the reality of the bird, which it says is found on the island of Marajo, at the mouth of the Amazon.

In H. B. M.'s Civil Summary Court at Shanghai on the 29th ultmo, Messrs. Siemsen and Co. sued Jno. Geo. Thirkell, of the Celestial Empire Office, to recover the sum of \$300 on an order endorsed by him for payment on account of Mr. Esse. His Honour decided that the endorsement made the defendant responsible for the amount, and defendant said he would pay without the facts of the case being gone into, but he wished plaintiff to understand that no other order of a similar kind would be endorsed by him.

The N.C.D. News translates the following from the *Peking Gazette*:—The Governor-General and Governor at Foochow report the despatch by bill of exchange of a second instalment of certain subsidies for the year on an order endorsed by him for payment on account of Mr. Esse. His Honour decided that the endorsement made the defendant responsible for the amount, and defendant said he would pay without the facts of the case being gone into, but he wished plaintiff to understand that no other order of a similar kind would be endorsed by him.

The *Shanghai Courier* of the 29th ultmo contains the following reference to the collision between the *Wuchang* and *Huachan*:—The *Wuchang* arrived this afternoon from the Paito. It appears that at the time of the collision she was moored to the bank taking in cargo, when the *Huachan* came down river and ran into her port quarter, making a hole some five feet deep, but fortunately just missed damaging her steering gear. The force of the collision carried away all the wire ropes by which the *Wuchang* was moored to the bank. The two ships were locked together for more than 24 hours before they could be separated. The hole made in the *Wuchang* is peculiar in shape, not being more than 4 inches wide in the larger part, but she is fearfully torn and lowered down. This is accounted for by the plates on the upper part of the bows of the *Huachan* giving way to the hard steel and a heavy cross-beam of the *Wuchang*'s stern, but the stem of the *Huachan* cut the steel plates up as if they had been paper lower down. The *Huachan* will go into Taku, and the *Wuchang* will go into Boyd's dock, we believe, as soon as possible.

The two Japanese steamer-companies have been on the point of amalgamation for some time back. In the competition the *Mitsubishi* is said to have lost over two hundred thousand dollars. The *Japan Gaku* translates the following from the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* regarding the final agreement:—

The extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Kyodo Uyuni Kwaisha was held on Saturday, the 15th instant, according to notice, Mr. Morikawa, president of the company, in the chair. The question submitted to the meeting was whether the Kyodo should continue to be carried on as a separate company; or be dissolved and incorporated with a proposed new shipping company (in effect amalgamated with the *Mitsubishi* Company). In accordance with suggestions privately made to that effect by his excellency the minister of agriculture and commerce. After considerable discussion a motion or amendment was put that the value of the property of the *Mitsubishi* Company should be ascertained before a suggestion was made to the shareholders. The report is difficult to understand, but is believed to be that every possible exertion should be adopted to relieve the *Kyodo* from the necessity of amalgamation with the *Mitsubishi* Company. None of the shareholders found favour and eventually the original motion that the *Kyodo* should be dissolved and its property be incorporated with the proposed new company was carried by 3,300 votes for and 1,225 against. The meeting further decided that the resolution should be made known to the authorities.

The Shanghai Courier of the 29th ultmo says:—

Mr Patrick J. Hughes, H. B. M.'s Consul-General goes home to-morrow via Amoy, on a well-earned leave of absence, with Mrs. Hughes, and it is needless to say that, as always, he will be very much missed. Mr. Hughes' long experience of China, excellent judgement, unfailing courtesy, and amiability of temper make him a very good representative of the British Government at Shanghai. We have not always agreed with everything he has done as British Consul, and we have sometimes thought that he might have displayed a little more self-confidence; but there is much to be said for his view that it is better to try and then drive the Chinese and, we command, the attitude he assumed and maintained in the Hongkow forecourt matter and the recent trouble at the Mixed Court. The whole community will join with us in wishing to him and his wife a favourable voyage and a happy sojourn at home; and we shall be more pleased than surprised if they return to the Consulate here as Sir Patrick and Lady Hughes.

The Straits Times of the 26th ultmo says:—One of the boldest attempts at robbery we have heard of for some time was made last night at the godown of Mr. S. S. Cohen, a Jew, carrying on the business of selling rice, grain, &c., in Raffles Place. Last night before leaving his office Mr. Cohen assured himself that all was safely locked and bolted up, and what was to his surprise this morning on coming along about 8.30 a.m. to find one of the shutters (which close over the iron bars in the window) open, while he knew could only be effected by the inside. He pulled it in and sat down at his desk. He found that about \$102 in copper had disappeared from his desk. As he was sitting there he was startled by seeing a Chinese coolie walking down between the sacks towards the door. He made a feeble excuse for having come in, but Mr. Cohen followed him up, laid hold of him and handed him over to the police. A regular hunt was instituted for the money and most of it was found hidden in sacks of crushed food; so far \$100 have been recovered. The coolie must have passed the night in the godown, and no doubt his intention was if he got out safely, to return in the course of the day and purchase the sacks, he being wiser than Joseph's brothers and knowing well what they contained.

Notes from Corea.

Our advice from Corea throw a little more light upon the action of Herr von Mollendorff and its consequences, but do not tend to change the opinions we have already expressed upon the alleged attempt at arrangement with Russia. The truth seems to be that Mr. Mollendorff, seeing that Corea was theoretically independent and had made treaties with other nations as an independent State, was desirous of making Corea, independent an accomplished fact, and of getting her neutrality guaranteed by the various Treaty Powers on a similar basis to that of Belgium. To this end it was necessary to play off the pretensions of one power against those of another. When it became known that all Chinese and Japanese troops would be withdrawn, it became necessary to put the Corean army on an organised footing, and to adopt Western military methods; but what country were the drill instructors to come? America is not a military power, there had been much talk of undue favouritism towards Germans, so that Great Britain and Russia alone remained. Owing to the Port Hamilton incident, Great Britain had apparently raised obstacles. Instead of arranging the occupation of Port Hamilton with Corea as an independent friendly power with whom Britain had a treaty, the occupation was arranged with Peking evidently upon the lines of the collision she was moored to the bank taking in cargo, when the *Huachan* came down river and ran into her port quarter, making a hole some five feet deep, but fortunately just missed damaging her steering gear. The force of the collision carried away all the wire ropes by which the *Wuchang* was moored to the bank. The two ships were locked together for more than 24 hours before they could be separated. The hole made in the *Wuchang* is peculiar in shape, not being more than 4 inches wide in the larger part, but she is fearfully torn and lowered down. This is accounted for by the plates on the upper part of the bows of the *Huachan* giving way to the hard steel and a heavy cross-beam of the *Wuchang*'s stern, but the stem of the *Huachan* cut the steel plates up as if they had been paper lower down. The *Huachan* will go into Boyd's dock, we believe, as soon as possible.

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would have no Russian drill instructors.

China talked very strongly against Russia, and altogether things looked very gloomy, and Soyer left in a frame of mind which boded no good to Corea. It appears that the English and American Representatives advised the Corean King to relieve Mollendorff of all political responsibility by dismissing him from the Foreign Office, in the somewhat sanguine hope that this step would satisfy the irate Russian demands. This will probably prove to be a dubious hope before long. However, after much palaver, it was decided to appease China by dismissing Mollendorff and making him the scapegoat for the Russian demands. The King has also sent into exile the members of the secret mission whom he sent on his own responsibility to Vladivostock. So for the time Mr. Mollendorff is under a cloud, and at present can do little or nothing for Corean independence. It is believed by many that, were he

but supported by Foreign Powers, he would do much good for Corea. He had not in a right way the power of making Corea something more than a political expression; and he is said to have got a grip of the subjects involved in Corean progress which no one else has gained. Now, however, every one is fighting for his own hand, and the welfare of Corea is nearly lost sight of in the assembly. Drill Instructors, mercantile contracts, mining concessions, the supply of guns and ammunition, &c., &c.; these things appear and re-appear in the general turmoil. And the chances are that the temporary eclipse of Mollendorff will increase this interesting struggle.

The Chinese are constructing an overland telegraph line to China from Seoul, evidently with a view to contingencies; and as they have also formed a large military camp at Yen-tai, on the Shantung Promontory, the nearest point to Corea, it is clear that Chinese interests in Corea are to be maintained.

So far as industrial schemes are concerned—the new Mint and the Customs, for instance—Mr. Mollendorff's position remains unchanged. He has only been relieved from his duties in the Foreign Office. The German-Corean-ex-Premier is still a Corean noble and a Corean official of

the second rank; but he is at present under a cloud which coming events may any day dispel, when his power will probably be greater than ever.

Tientsin.

SIR ROBERT HART AND THE FOREIGN CUSTOMS.

Tientsin, Aug. 24.—

It is said Sir Robert Hart, who has received his Commission from the Foreign Office, will take his post at H. M. Legation on Friday next, 23rd inst. His successors are not named, but, probably, a settlement will be made to-day in the Yen-tai. For the Chinese post there are six or seven candidates; for the foreign co-inspector Generalship, Mr. James Hart, by last account, would seem likely to be the favoured candidate. Dr. Martin's name is no longer mentioned. It is to the interest of all concerned in trade with China that the Customs service should be maintained at its present high standard of excellence. Once laxity is introduced; corruption will follow, and with corruption great abuses and ultimate loss of revenue. The service has also, as now constituted, an important political position; therefore it is to the common interest that the foreigners in high office should be men of standing as well as of ability to manage the various debits and difficulties that continually come up for settlement.

ORGANISATION OF THE CHINESE ARMY AND NAVY.

The Viceroy Li goes to Peking in three weeks. While there he will sit as one of a special council to consider the first steps to be taken for the reorganization of the army and navy of China, about which many memorials have been invited from various high personages of the State. According to report it is intended to form a standing army, with uniform, arms, accoutrements, discipline, &c., of \$600,000 to 700,000 men, to be increased in war time to double the number. The navy will be made into a good service. Four large ironclads were ordered last week; two to be built in England under the superintendence of the Construction Department of H. M. Navy, and two to be built in Germany under the superintendence of the German Admiralty.

The Viceroy Li has made a large contract for rifles and cartridges; his troops are now armed throughout with Mauser's, and there are ample reserves in store.

MR. MOLLENDORFF TO BE SUCCEEDED BY JUDGE DENNY.

Herr von Mollendorff will be replaced in Seoul, as adviser to the Korean Government, probably by Judge Denny, formerly Consul General of the United States at Shanghai. Judge Denny is a man of the highest personal reputation; he is also practical, sagacious and prudent, so that he will be a good counsellor. His pay will be \$10,000 a month, which is not too much for such a man. Some details are not yet arranged, but there is reason to believe he will accept the post offered to him.

Herr von Mollendorff is a lost or wasted force. He is a man of great ability, bold, quick and full of resource, but unstable. Probably he will give plausible reasons for the action he took against China and Japan in favour of Russia last January. I am sorry he made such a grievous error. People in Japan make unfounded and foolish

imputations against Herr von Mollendorff, and allege reasons for his action. But all who know him are sure he is not a man to be bribed or bought. Mistakes he may make, but his present position is beyond all questioning.

PANURGE.

SUPREME COURT.
IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.
(Before His Honour E. Leach, Esq., Justice of the Peace.)

Thursday, Sept. 3.

MAYER AND ANOTHER v. L. O. JURGENS.—\$300.13.

Mr. Wilson, from the office of Messrs. Wotton and Deacon, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Caldwell appeared for the defendant.

The cross-examination of Mr. Jurgens by Mr. Wilson was resumed this afternoon. He said he wrote to Mr. Schroeter on the 16th March, warning him not to deliver the guns to any one without his orders.

Mr. Wilson said that Mr. Schroeter wrote to him that he had considered the

plaintiff would have no interest whatever, if that was good, he had given all her right.

Mr. Leach—But surely she would be entitled to have the past accounts.

The Chief Justice—Not, at all, she has given up all her interest.

Mr. Leach—That is the allegation.

The Chief Justice—Therefore, if the plaintiff would hold them responsible for the damage, he might sue them. He also told Mr. Lemke that as Mr. Jurgens was in great want of money at the time, and as litigation might throw him into difficulties, he would be glad if the shells could be disposed of and thus reduce his burden.

Mr. Lemke—When he called on

Messrs. Meyer & Co. on the 28th ultmo, Mr. Lemke gave

witness to the dates and amounts of the first three payments made by Mr. Jurgens, read over the order on which the guns had been delivered, and stated that the fourth instalment had been paid by

Mr. Pitman, and that the gun had been delivered to Mr. Levy, at Mr. Pitman's order.

Mr. Lemke further showed him the original gun contract, and also stated that Mr. Schroeter had considered the

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Mr. Lemke—When he called on

Messrs. Meyer & Co. on the 28th ultmo, Mr. Lemke gave

witness to the dates and amounts of the first three payments made by Mr. Jurgens, read over the order on which the guns had been delivered, and stated that the fourth instalment had been paid by

Mr. Pitman, and that the gun had been delivered to Mr. Levy, at Mr. Pitman's order.

Mr. Lemke further showed him the original gun contract, and also stated that Mr. Schroeter had considered the

plaintiff would have no interest whatever, if that was good, he had given all her right.

Mr. Leach—But surely she would be entitled to have the past accounts.

The Chief Justice—Not, at all, she has given up all her interest.

Mr. Leach—That is the allegation.

The Chief Justice—Therefore, if the plaintiff would hold them responsible for the damage, he might sue them. He also told Mr. Lemke that as Mr. Jurgens was in great want of money at the time, and as litigation might throw him into difficulties, he would be glad if the shells could be disposed of and thus reduce his burden.

Mr. Lemke—When he called on

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"The China Herald" for September 22, October 6, maintains the high standard of excellence which characterizes that publication, and altogether forms a very interesting and readable number. Meteorologists will find an interesting and valuable contribution by Dr. Fritsch, on "The Amount of Precipitation (Rain and Snow) of Peking," showing the results of observations made at the Imperial Russian Observatory at Peking, from 1841 to 1850. "Notes on the Dutch Occupation of Formosa," by Mr. Geo. Phillips, contains some interesting information, although much of it is second-hand. The Notices of New Books include a most generous and appreciative review of "The Divine Classic of Nan-Hus," and the Notes and Queries are as usual very interesting.—*North-China Daily News*.

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Notes.—The next TWO ENGLISH MAILS will leave FRIDAY—after that and until further notice they will leave on TUESDAYS—the first Tuesday departure being on OCTOBER 13TH.

A. MCIVER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, August 28, 1885. 1478

Intimations.

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8.00 " 8.30 " 7.30 " 8.00 "

8.50 " 9.00 " 9.00 " 10.15 "

9.40 " 10.15 " 11.00 " NOON.

10.45 " 11.30 " 12.30 P.M. 1.00 P.M.

1.30 " 2.00 " 2.30 " 3.00 "

2.20 " 3.00 " 3.30 " 4.00 "

3.30 " 4.00 " 4.15 " 4.30 "

4.15 " 4.30 " 4.50 " 5.10 "

4.50 " 5.10 " 5.25 " 5.40 "

5.30 " 5.40 " 5.55 " 6.10 "

6.00 " 6.30 " 6.45 " 7.00 "

6.45 " 7.00 " 7.15 " 7.30 "

7.15 " 7.30 " 7.45 " 8.00 "

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